

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st, 1916

No. 22

This is Raincoat Weather

and we have a large assortment in stock

You're going to need a good rain coat or slicker from now on if you're going to need one at all this season. You of course realize this yourself and probably have begun to look around for the best value for your money.

We have a full line of SLICKER COATS AND SUITS on hand in Yellow and Black, and also of the following lines: Rubbers, all sizes; Rubber Boots, from the smallest to the largest sizes and prices to suit your purse.

UMBRELLAS from \$1.00 to \$3.00

Men's and Boys good strong Shoes, solid leather, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer. Come in out of the rain and examine our stock.

J. V. Berscht

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,560,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - Didsbury Branch

Let the Pioneer print your Butter Wrappers.

Great Offer For New Subscribers

For the next thirty days new subscribers can secure Canada's greatest weekly, the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star and the Didsbury Pioneer till January 1st, 1917, for \$1.00. Mail your subscription at once to us or call at our office. This offering cannot be excelled. THE DIDSBURY PIONEER

Honor Roll Unveiled

The ceremony of unveiling the Honor Roll of the men who were either members, adherents or members of the Sunday School of the Presbyterian church took place on Sunday night in Knox church. The church was packed to the doors, and several of the young men who have joined different regiments during the last month or two, and who were up on leave, being present a military tinge was given to the proceedings. The interior of the church presented a pleasing sight with the Honor Roll draped with the Canadian flag and another large one draping the pulpit, besides some beautiful cut flowers and plants which greatly helped to give a cheery appearance.

Rev. D. H. Marshall opened the service and explained that he was glad to see so many present. He introduced Rev. S. B. Hillocks to the audience and stated that it had been impossible to get any of the C. O's to attend as they were all so busy, but that he felt that after hearing Mr. Hillock's address the audience would not miss their presence.

Rev. Mr. Hillocks in opening spoke of the pleasure it gave him to see so many present which made it so much easier for him to address them. He then went on to speak of the boys who were already in the firing line and the ones who were getting ready to go, and also spoke of those who had donned the uniform but eventually had to give up, because of physical disability, stating that they were heroes as well as the others.

The flags draping the Roll where then taken down by Rev. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hillocks continued his address. In his remarks he made it very plain as to the causes of the present war and showed the difference between the ideals of Germany and England; one standing for the materialistic ideal of "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost," the other standing for the unselfish ideal of "every one for himself but we will look after the weaker people," showing what England had done for India, Egypt and South Africa. He strongly condemned those who could go to hold up the best ideal but would not, and also asked for the prayers of the people for those who had given up everything for a life of extreme danger and hardship so that we may continue to enjoy liberty.

Mr. Hillocks spoke for over an hour and was listened to with great attention by his large audience.

The splendid choir of the church under the able leadership of Mr. H. Gathercole rendered special music for the occasion which included the Russian National Anthem, and Mr. Gathercole also rendered Kipling's fine poem "Recessional" in a very acceptable manner.

"God Save the King," with the new verse for the men of the forces, was sung, and the proceedings closed with the usual chant of the Lord's prayer.

Didsbury Men in Casualty List

It is reported that W. Jenkins who enlisted with the 31st and lived west of town has again been wounded and is in the hospital in England. Since going to the front he has been promoted to the position of sergeant.

Another man who also enlisted from the west and joined the 12th Mounted by the name of Richard Crease has been killed.

Milk Train Time Changed

The C.P.R. summer time table goes into effect on Monday next but outside of the new time for the milk train, which will be a local running from Red Deer to Calgary, it is not yet known definitely how the other trains are affected.

The new milk train will now arrive in Didsbury at 9.17 a.m. instead of 1.35 p.m., as formerly, and a train from Calgary will reach Didsbury at 8.17 p.m.

The Dairymen's Association consider this train a little too early and are asking that the train southbound be put on one hour later. The farmer who lives a few miles from Didsbury will be considerably handicapped by the early arrival of the train although the men who can bring their milk in early will not suffer because of having to leave their milk at the depot for some hours in the heat.

The matter has been taken up with the C.P.R. authorities at Calgary and perhaps the Company will see their way clear to rearrange the schedule a little to satisfy their many milk patrons from this district.

Noted Pictures For Saturday Night

Moving picture patrons are to be treated to a special production on Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee by Manager Farrington of the Opera House. He has made arrangements to show the film entitled "The White Feather," a story that has created a sensation because of its special war features showing not only military and naval features but also the spy system of Germany and the Secret Service of England. The story is laid on the east coast of England, and a supposed trusted employee of the British admiralty, his mother and other people helping him to play the spy while their work is being detected by a secret service man and woman, leading to an unexpected exposure for the criminals. The story was recently published in the Canadian Courier.

Manager Farrington has been put to a very heavy expense to secure these films and if the public wish to support him in bringing good pictures to Didsbury they should make an effort to attend.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,408.70

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$727.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$386.80

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—One set double driving harness nearly new; one set second-hand driving harness; one set working harness, brand new. Apply J. V. Berscht.

WANTED—Reliable man as local agent in Didsbury district. Good proposition. Apply Pioneer Office.

WANTED—Three or four good milk cows on shares, also one-half dozen range cows. E. F. Braun, Didsbury. m24p

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL! The Home, The Excess, the Winnipeg Hail Insurance Companies. For prompt inspection, for satisfactory adjustment, and your money in hand a few days after loss is their secret of success. G. B. Sexsmith.

FOUND—A logging chain between Mr. Sick's residence, east Didsbury, and the railway track. Owner can have same by calling at Pioneer Office and paying for this advertisement.

FOR SALE OR RENT—S. E. 1-4 Section 12-32-2-W. 5, 5 miles north of Didsbury on crop payments or with stock contract of manure, cows and calves. Will furnish part building material to purchaser. R. B. Martin, Banff, Alta.

BULL FOR SALE—A purebred Holstein Bull 3 years old rising 4; write or phone T. A. Murphy, Westcott, for further particulars.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at the Rosebud Hotel on June 2nd, at Carstairs Hotel on June 3rd. I have no agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

SEED POTATOES for sale.—Early Ohio, New Acme and Irish Cobblers. Apply A. A. Perrin, Egg Merchant, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—A few purebred Ayrshire bull calves. Price reasonable. Phone E. B. Aveliden, Sunnyslope.

FOR SALE—Good 2 year old cow Ayrshire and Shorthorn stock, now milking. Apply Mrs. W. R. Stokes, Didsbury.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Money Orders Issued by the Union Bank of Canada

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to \$50.00, at a cost of from 8c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and Embalmer

Day Phone 15 Night Phone 131

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

That Awful Ache of Lumbago Rubbed Away for All Time

Hurrah! No More Suffering---
Every Ache Goes Quick

RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping.

In treating lumbago or stich in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Attend to this, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness lessening. You realize that a

powerful pain-subduing remedy is curing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well again.

Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly magical medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It eats the pain right up—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia. As for earache, toothache, sprains or strains, nothing can excel good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle, it's the most economical; trial size, 25 cents. All dealers or the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.



LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK QUICK

TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been given up. Over 35 years of success has proved the merit of

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It is the old reliable remedy for splint, spavin, curbs, ringbone, lameness, bony growths, swellings, sprains and lameness from many different causes.

Its cost is so small a matter, compared to the value of a horse that you cannot afford to be without it.

Sold by druggists everywhere. \$2.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist or write

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, N.Y.

War News

STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK

around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

LISTEN

to the pleadings of humanity and of your own conscience. You may never again have such an opportunity to assert your manhood. Why not grasp it now?

300 MEN required to complete the 179th OVERSEAS BATTALION of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, a distinctive regiment with a distinctive uniform. —Lieut. Col. J. A. Cantile, O.C. Any physically fit Britisher is invited to join.

Enlisted men are granted 30 days' leave with pay where they can show they are going to work on farms for seedling.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from your local doctor. All communications to be addressed to the Adjutant, 179th Cameron Highlanders, Minto street, Winnipeg.

A skilled physician called on an exceedingly cantankerous patient, and was dumbfounded to find hardly any improvement from the previous day. "Why," he grumbled, "what's wrong here? Did you follow my prescription?"

"Not on your life," replied the patient. "If I had I would have broken my neck, for I pitched your prescription out of the window."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggist or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1104

The Kaiser's Ear

The Kaiser has a habit of pulling one of his ears when he is vexed about anything, and once when he was on a visit to England, and with the present king he pulled his ear continually.

At last, one of the King's sons, who had been watching the Imperial guest for some time, could stand it no longer, and bluntly said: "Why do you pull your ear?"

"Because I am annoyed," replied the Kaiser.

"And when you are very much annoyed, what do you do then?" continued the prince.

"Why, then," said the Kaiser sharply, "I pull some one else's ear!"

And there the conversation died.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

The best medicine for the baby is the one that never fails to cure and which, at the same time, the mother may give with perfect assurance that it is absolutely safe. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine absolutely guaranteed entirely free from injurious drugs and what is more they never fail to free the baby from those minor ills of babyhood and childhood.

Once a mother has used them she would use no other medicine. They regulate the stomach and bowels; drive out constipation; expel worms and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A soldier, home from the trenches, says that the power of the horses to detect the approach of poisonous gas is quite remarkable. They seem to become conscious of the deadly menace before the men have any apprehension of it, and they cry out loudly as though in terror and pain.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Distraction

"Did that firm fail to pay its debts?"

"No, it failed so it wouldn't have to pay them."

"The cabby came down."



Preparedness

Now that all nations are talking preparedness, why not discuss health preparedness. While we have been negligent in protecting our country against the enemy, we have also failed lamentably in fortifying our human bodies against disease germs.

This has been proven in the recruiting offices, where so many men have been turned down by the examining doctors. Weak heart action; diseased lungs; thin, watery blood; defective eyesight, resulting from exhausted nerves. These are among the prevailing derangements which the examining doctors find.

Health has been neglected. The blood has not been kept in healthful condition. The nervous system has got run down, and the subject under inspection is in no condition to fight the enemies of his country or to withstand the attack of disease germs.

Health preparedness means the use of preventive treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to enrich the blood, reinvigorate the starved nerve cells and keep the health at high-water mark. In this condition you have the strength, vigor and confidence which is necessary to the success and enjoyment of life. You have the vitality to defy disease germs and thereby escape many ills which find an easy prey in the run-down system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, by means of its blood-forming and nerve-invigorating influence, cures headaches, nervous indigestion, sleeplessness and irritability, and prevents such serious diseases as nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY IS GREATER THAN BEFORE WAR

AN ANSWER GIVEN TO SOME OF THE CRITICISMS

Mr. Balfour Presents Some Facts About the British Navy Which Are Calculated to Offset the Nervous Apprehensions In Certain Quarters

During the past few weeks there have been certain rumors that the navy, owing to want of foresight in a lack of driving force in the board of admiralty, was not in so positive a position of superiority as had been supposed. Some naval "experts," who may, we think, be acquitted of any desire wantonly to undermine confidence in the navy, seem to have been infected by the disease of "cold feet." Thus because who were never before inclined to waver in their trust in the board of admiralty have been tempted, or at all events invited, recently to wonder whether all was going well. Something more than vague misgivings has been disseminated—not widely, it is true, but in a rather lurid form. We have been told that German dreadnoughts carrying guns which would outrange even those of the "Queen Elizabeth," would soon burst forth from the Kiel Canal. Men who are readily awed by rumor talked of these ships by name. One of them was the "Hindenburg." "Se non e vero e ben trovato!" It was therefore time that the bogies were knocked over the head, and this extremely useful and salutary act was performed by Mr. Balfour in his admirable speeches in the house of commons. He did not boast; he did not pretend that surprises are impossible; he did not offer an account of his stewardship, which ought to convince and reassure every man who can keep his mind free from panic. We have read a great many speeches on the navy. We have never read speeches which seemed to us to be in a righter spirit than those of Mr. Balfour. They contained an explicit guarantee that everything is being done which an intelligent wide-awake, and energetic board ought to do. More than that we cannot ask.

It is very easy for a newspaper to invent its own particular bogey, or, let us say, to believe in a particular bogey on the strength of some slender but attractive evidence, and then to say: "Here is this appalling danger. We are only performing a public duty in demanding to know what steps, if any, the admiralty are taking to meet this particular challenge. Mr. Balfour very rightly did not attempt to deal with the x bogey, the y bogey, and the z bogey in detail. In his review of the situation he simply assured us, in effect, that the navy was being made as strong as possible, and as well prepared as naval ingenuity can devise, to meet all conceivable risks. He must have convinced all those who needed to be convinced and were open to conviction, that if the navy cannot be said actually to command success, there never was a time when it more thoroughly deserved success. Let us quote Mr. Balfour's words as to the condition of the fleet:

"They are much stronger than they were six months ago. They are still stronger than they were twelve months ago, and their excess over what we possessed nineteen months ago is still greater. In every class of ship, big and little ships designed to meet on equal or superior terms the German high seas fleet, auxiliary ships, patrol ships, anti-submarine ships, light cruisers, destroyers, flotilla leaders, submarines, every kind of ship available in modern war, we have increased, and largely increased, since the war began. Well, then, let us dismiss vain and empty fears. As I said yesterday, war is necessarily and always an uncertain game. It may be true, and it is true, that maritime warfare under modern conditions and against the new form of attack constituted by submarines, aircraft and mines is a more uncertain game than it was in the good old days when it was merely a question of counting your 'seventy-four' battleships and your thirty-six-gun frigates and the rest. Therefore I repeat again that I will make no boast about the British admiralty. I will not guarantee it against misfortune or accidents. But I say in perfect confidence that it is stronger in the face of any over attack which it is likely to meet, that it is far stronger than it was at the beginning of the war, and is, I believe, stronger than it has ever been in its history."

In only one respect is the navy less strong than when war began. The armored cruisers lost have not been replaced. Nevertheless our superiority in this branch over the German navy is still enormous and is not contested. Mr. Balfour stated that in all our warlike stores, and in naval guns and ammunition, our strength was much greater than at the beginning of the war relatively to the number of ships in existence, and that it was still continually increasing. The chief anxiety to the admiralty was the question of labor. When Colonel Winston Churchill was at the admiralty skilled laborers were allowed to go to the front. Mr. Balfour said that the remedy for the defect was threefold: to recall skilled laborers who would be more useful at home than

abroad, to dilute skilled labor further with unskilled, and to induce the workers to turn out more in the time. Another very interesting point was his answer to the rumor that yards were not being used to the best purpose. We have all heard of the contractor who remarks: "It is all very well for the admiralty to say that they are building ships as fast as they can, but here is a slip in my yard standing idle. What have they got to say about that?" Mr. Balfour's answer is that he has investigated many such cases, and they are all capable of the same explanation. The contractor means either that he can produce more ships if only the admiralty will give him the particular orders which at the moment he can carry out. But it is, of course, the business of the admiralty to get exactly the ships they want, not to order what they do not need at a particular time. And as for the labor, the admiralty would naturally supply it if they had it. The contractor's complaint merely brings us back to the notorious labor question. Yet there are many doubting souls who misjudge many doubting souls who misjudge than that they have been told by a friend who knows a contractor and who was told by the contractor himself, so that there could be no mistake, etc., etc.

We have intentionally not dealt in this article with Mr. Balfour's crushing rejoinder to Colonel Churchill so far as it was a personal insult. Sabre like hussar harks back to the Hungarians for its genesis in the word szabja a curved sword, bringing both name and weapon into Europe from the Orient, somewhere late in the eighteenth century. The word comes from the Greek szabos, which meant crooked.

dictment. But one point is so germane to our subject of the state of the navy that it must be mentioned. The charge that the government were not sufficiently pressing on the construction of dreadnoughts was actually made by Colonel Churchill, who had himself delayed the fitting out of new dreadnoughts by taking away their guns for monitors. In taking the guns he may have been right, but the charge in these circumstances took an extraordinary impudent form, as he compared the rapidity with which the monitors were prepared for sea when he was first lord with the slowness with which the present board is supposed to be making ready their gun-dreadnoughts. Moreover, "bustle, hurry and push," as Mr. Balfour said, may often prove to be the slowest method in the end, as has been shown by the need to remodel some of the types built under Colonel Churchill's slashing "regime."

The spirit of the navy is unquenchable. It is equal to all its tasks, and while it is not dismayed by anything Germany may have in preparation, it is the part of self-respecting landmen not to be alarmed by bogies. Wars, it is true, are a history of surprises. But at least we may say with confidence that as far as the admiralty can provide against surprises they are doing so.—London Spectator.

An Interesting Cow Census

In a Minnesota cow census which was taken a few years ago it was found that one herd returned a profit over feed consumed of \$28 per cow as against an average profit from one hundred herds of \$5.15 per cow. In this census there were one hundred herds containing 1,092 cows, which gave a profit over feed consumed of \$5.15 per head per year. The gross returns from the creamery of the hundred herds was \$32,815, and the cost of feed \$27,191, leaving a profit for the entire one hundred herds of \$5,624. But there was one herd included in these one hundred herds, its milk being taken to the same creamery and receiving the same price as all the other milk, that returned a profit of \$28 per cow after paying for all the feed consumed at the same price charged to the 100 herds. The herd that returned the largest profit consumed a little more feed than the average of the 100 herds. If all the herds had been equal to the best one the gross returns would have been \$71,072 and the cost of feed \$29,576, which would have left a net profit of \$41,496. Instead of \$5,624, which was all that remained for these one hundred Minnesota patrons where the cow census was taken.

Portugal, with the Azores and Madeira Island, has a population of 5,957,985, and an area of 35,490 square miles. The population of the republic's colonial possessions in Africa is 8,300,000 and these colonies have an area of 823,334 square miles. The colonies in Asia have an area of 8,933 square miles and a population of 550,000. Portuguese Africa is made up of Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa, and some islands.

Defender of Verdun A "Find" of War

Took Him 38 Years to Become Colonel
But Has Been Promoted Rapidly
During the War

General Henri Philippe Petain, the defender of Verdun, is considered one of the great "finds" of the war. In time of peace it took him 38 years to work up to the grade of colonel. In nine months of war he rose to command a whole army. He has yet to make a failure, and it is said that he holds the confidence of General Joffre to an extent hardly equalled by any other officer in the army. He and Joffre came through the same school and specialized in the same branch of military affairs, and it may be that they were friends in earlier years. If so Joffre was one of a very few. Petain appears to be a man not given to making friends, somewhat gruff and reserved in his manner, and this may explain the fact that when the war began he was a mere colonel who had almost definitely renounced all hope of ever climbing any higher in the service. The war, however, gave him his opportunity, and he has risen like a rocket.

Petaim's name now rings through France and is famous throughout the world, and yet it is only a month since his name appeared for the first time in the general news columns of the French papers, though it had figured often in lists of promotions. But when President Poincare went down to Verdun, after the battle had raged for a week, to congratulate the army there, it was officially announced that he had been received by General Joffre and General Petain. Then the world knew for the first time who was in charge of the French armies at Verdun. It is true that the Petit Journal published a snapshot of Petain in one edition, but it merely labelled him "The General." The censorship not permitting the name to be published. Before that time there had been considerable gossip in the army that Petain was to be the successor of Joffre in command of all the armies of the North and East, and at that time a Paris newspaper is supposed to have printed a sketch of Petain. The French correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle has searched the files of the paper for the sketch, but reports that if it ever appeared it must have been suppressed by the censorship, for it is not now to be had.

Petaim was soon famous in the army of course, and whenever there was particularly hard and bloody work to be done it was expected that Petain would be there. Among the very few little stories that are floating around about him is one to the effect that on one occasion he asked for and received permission from Joffre to have one of his divisions relieved from trench duty. He desired to keep the men fresh for storming. The soldiers in this division were not a little proud of the honor, and when one of them was being reproached for recklessly spending his money, he replied: "What's the odds? For one of Petain's men, anyway!" thus intimating that since his life might be expected to be short, he intended to make it as merry as possible.

It was Petain, who led the charges north of Arras last spring, and it was Petain again who prepared the offensive in the Champagne last fall, and as soon as the French general staff realized that the attack upon Verdun was no feat, but a desperate and savage attempt of the German army to seize this fortress, Petain was sent to take charge of the defence. He had no sooner taken hold than there rose an outcry from his chauffeurs. He wore out fourteen of them in a few weeks and his demand for speed made even some professional racing men turn pale when ordered out to drive him from one position to another behind the lines. General Petain is said to be an enthusiast on the matter of physical fitness, and though 60 years of age, he is as nimble on his feet as the youngest Zouave and as hard-bitten a campaigner as is to be found in the army. Not long ago, when a certain officer asked to be put on his staff, Petain replied: "What I need in the way of staff officers are some first-class bicycle riders and a few champion cycle riders and a few champion Cauchy-la-Tour, in the Pas de Calais Department, on April 21, 1856, and entered the St. Cyr training school at the age of 20. It took him twelve years to work up to a captaincy and another twenty years to become a colonel. He served in different infantry brigades, and then became a teacher of military tactics in the Higher War College. He held this post for two years, returning again to Saumur about four months before the war broke out. He had been on the point of retiring, but in two months of actual warfare he found all the chance he needed, and one promotion followed another rapidly. For Joffre after the Battle of Charlot made wholesale retirements of his higher officers and there were vacancies for other men. If Petain continues to the end of the war with an unblemished military reputation no man but Joffre will stand higher in France when it is over.

Among the presents sent by Japanese from all parts of the world to their emperor, in honor of his coronation, was the finest saddle horse that could be found in the United States. The Japanese society of San Francisco invited a Japanese major of cavalry, an expert horseman, to come to America to select the animal.

WOMEN WORKERS NEW CHANCES ONE OF THE RESULTS OF WAR

POST BELLUM PERIOD IS TO BE A WOMAN'S ERA

French Writer Believes That Woman's Sphere in General Will Be Greatly Enlarged in the Years Following Immediately After the War

"Among the consequences of the war," says a writer in the Paris Temps of January 29, "there is one which is being much discussed these days and which undoubtedly will have grave effects upon society. It is the diminution of the adult male population in Europe. A loss of eight to ten million men in the ages between 18 and 45 years certainly constitutes an element which is liable to cause a great change in the European nations."

"Mr. Arthur Girault, a professor at the University of Poitiers, has given a searching consideration to the question and has come to the decision that the disturbed equilibrium in the numerical proportion between the sexes will cause a situation of a revolutionary character as far as social conditions are concerned."

"It will be the women's era after the war, for they are naturally those who will 'benefit' by the disproportion of the sexes. 'Benefit' is only a mode of speech, for one likes to believe that the majority of women are not so set on feminine emancipation that for a few 'rights' by which they could gain only mediocre advantages they would voluntarily sacrifice that other precious privilege of being the ones to whom we give our love and whom we ever stand ready to defend."

"Mr. Girault states that every bullet killing a youth at the front provides at the same time an old maid's bonnet for some young girl. Since the number of eligibles among men will be much smaller than that of young women in the marriage age, one must be prepared for many rather ill-matched unions. For men the 'courtship age' will be extended considerably, and marriage which formerly would have been deemed nothing short of scandalous, on account of great disparity in age or social status, no longer will astonish anyone."

"Hedress-seekers, in particular, will find the post-bellum period their golden age. Although a man's availability as a bridegroom may be stretched indefinitely, there will not be a sufficient array of men for all the marriageable women, and one is bound to see a great increase in the number of those dear 'aunties' who find their consolation for unrealized dreams of conjugal happiness in lavishing their tenderness on the children of others."

"So much for what may be termed the sentimental side of the matter. Then there is the social phase, which is of still greater importance. Having no prospects of getting married, numbers of young women must look around for some kind of work by which they may earn a living. By and by women will commence to compete with men in occupations which formerly they never would have thought of disputing with the other sex. They will seek positions in banks, big business firms, libraries, etc. They will also make their appearance in all trades requiring faithful application, rather than physical strength, like those of the tailor and the hairdresser."

"Women's emancipation will celebrate a triumph everywhere, thanks to the force of circumstances. 'Mr. Girault makes the rash prediction that the women, aroused to a more serious outlook upon life through the necessity of earning their own bread, will make society less frivolous, less fond of luxury and vanity in dress—for a time. But the professor fears that the consciousness of greater dignity which labor produces also may bring out more strongly the political tendencies of the feminine emancipation. He suggests himself one move in that direction is destined to be acclaimed as soon as started."

"It would not be at all surprising, he intimates, if all over Europe were set up a claim for the enfranchisement of 'war widows.' His reasoning runs like this: If any one should have a word to say in regard to the destinies of a country, it ought to be the widow or the man who has given his life to save it, she whose sacred duty it is to maintain and defend the traditions of the family her husband soldier had founded, and to rear his children to become like their father. Leaving all academic discussion of the merits of woman suffrage aside, this claim impresses itself as a moral obligation, even if it should be granted only as a temporary concession."

"Here is a problem which necessarily must call forth heated controversy. After all, the distinguished professor of political economy at Poitiers might be willing to admit that the admirable French mothers, who inculcated the sentiments of noble sacrifice for home and country in the generation defending today the universal cause of justice and liberty, would hardly be in need of the right to vote in order to maintain and champion in their home the traditions of the virtues of our race."

"All the same, with or without suffrage, it is quite sure that woman's sphere in general will be extraordinarily enlarged in the years following immediately upon the war. The future of the emancipation movement will depend to a great extent on the manner in which the women are going to

fulfill their new mission. Until the middle of this century, when the number of adult males will exceed that of men of advanced years, the women will be a powerful social factor. It rests with them to demonstrate that the world will be the better for it."

The Value of Cold Storage

A Comprehensive Booklet Issued Deal-
ing With This Subject

Cold storage promises as the years pass to have a greater and greater effect on the cost of living. Not only storekeepers and butchers, but ordinary householders in increasing numbers are coming to recognize that the buying of food in quantities and preserving in cold storage means a satisfactory dividend on investment. Hence the general interest possessed by Bulletin 44, under the title of "The Cold Storage of Food Products," and written by J. A. Rud-dick, dairy and cold storage commissioner for the Dominion, and Jos. Burgess, cold storage inspector. Every person who makes use of a kitchen refrigerator, or places milk, butter, meats, fruit or vegetables in a cool cellar, puts into practice the principles which underlie the operation of the most up-to-date cold storage warehouse and follows in some particulars the methods described in this comprehensive and informative publication. An example of the benefits derived from the system is furnished in the suggestion that if it were not for the cold storage facilities which are now available the price of eggs would, for lack of an immediate market, go so low during the laying period of the spring and early summer that production would be seriously discouraged, while the scarcity that would result during the season of non-supply would boost prices for all kinds of eggs to such an extent as to make them prohibitive for the majority of the people. Eggs are but one of the articles of food the price of which is regulated, and to some extent standardized, by cold storage. Dairy products, meat, fish and fruit can all be so kept and preserved if the treatment set out in this bulletin, which can be had for the mere effort of application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, be followed. It outlines all the methods and processes that are pursued in the handling, storing, shipping and preservation of such perishable articles as apples, butter, cheese, vegetables, eggs, fish, game, lamb, meat, milk and poultry, the necessary temperature being given in each instance and also in the care of furs and woollens.



Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time with less expense than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electroplating preparation; removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and sixteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Invention of the Telephone

Brantford Claims to be the Birthplace of the Telephone

Sam Slick's perpetual reminder of the proneness of New Englanders to declare that the steamboat, the railway, the electric telegraph, and everything else worth noticing was invented in New England by Yankees is suggested in the celebration of the birth of the telephone in Brantford. At 109 Court street a commemorative tablet has been placed bearing the following inscription:

"Here the telephone was born June 2, 1875. The Bostonian Society and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company placed this tablet March 10, 1916."

As the city of Brantford is preparing to celebrate the birth of the telephone in that city, this claim by the Intellectual Capital of the United States should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. According to this quotation from the evidence of the inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, given in the government telephone suit, and by him forwarded to Mr. T. H. Preston of the Brantford Expositor, the claim of Brantford antedates that of Boston by a year:

"A long series of experiments were made at Tutela Heights, Brantford, during the summer of 1874 with a human ear taken from a dead subject. Upon speaking into the ear the little bones attached to the membrane were seen to be in vibration, and tracings of these vibrations were obtained upon smoked glass, showing the forms of vibration characteristic of the elements of speech."

"The experiments with the ear suggested converting the harp telephone into a membrane speaking telephone modelled after the human ear by attaching one of the reeds of the harp telephone to a stretched membrane, thus forcing it to copy the movements of the air during the utterance of a sound. This culminated in the invention in Brantford in 1874 of what is now known as 'the telephone,' but which was then more properly called 'the electric speaking telephone,' to distinguish it from previously existing telephones which were not electric or did not speak."

According to the inventor the telephone was devised in Brantford in 1874 and made in Boston in 1875. This fully entitled Brantford to her name Telephone City. There the idea was conceived and the experiments made which resulted in the perfecting of the instruments and the first electrical transmission of the human voice in Boston one year later.—Toronto Globe.

Future Train-speed

Costs Too Much to Operate a Train at a Higher Speed Than at Present

Impatient travellers may have wondered why train-speeds have not accelerated appreciably in the past few years, despite the advent of electric traction and the prophecies of speeds of 100, 200, perhaps 300 miles an hour. In this, however, they will be disappointed, according to a contributor to "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," who declares that speeds greater than those of our day will never be realized for ordinary train-service, for the simple but sufficient reason that they cost too much.

There is no question about the fact that greater power can be concentrated in an electric locomotive than in one operated by steam, but it does not follow that railroad companies will accelerate the speed of their trains because they have conveniently the power necessary to do so. Within one decade after the locomotive first began hauling regular trains the world was informed that the speed of one hundred miles an hour would be achieved by railway trains in the near future. When years elapsed and the 100-miles-an-hour velocity was not achieved, people interested put down a mile a minute, or 60 miles an hour, as the common speed of coming railway operating, but even that pace never became common but was attained for short distances on particular trains.

Ever since the steam locomotive was developed to approach to present capacity it has been practicable to run light trains at speeds approximating the mile-a-minute pace, but that speed has been rarely indulged in. Those familiar with fast-train operating are aware that effecting high-train speed is expensive to railway companies and that the people enjoying the luxury are not inclined to pay for it at same expense incurred. It may be affirmed without fear of successful contradiction that all the luxury trains run at speeds over fifty miles an hour have been sources of loss to the companies operating them.

The Allies Will Not Stop

Berlin may realize that the war is lost already in the sense that it can never be won. Berlin may see all the rest that lies ahead in the way of failure, defeat and retribution. But Germany is not yet in the position, it may be, many months before she is placed in the position, where the allies can compel upon her such terms as to the present and such conditions as to the future which they mean to compel upon Germany before they shall ever be willing to negotiate the close of the war. This situation, in truth, might be summed up as one where Germany wants to stop now but cannot; the allies will not.—New York Press

Madge—I wonder why Lucille keeps her lips pursed up that way.
Margaret—Oh, she believes in preparedness.

Value of Sunlight

is a Powerful Disinfectant and Health-Producing Agency

Sunlight is an active germicide and kills all forms of bacteria and not only are the bacteria killed but the poisons they produce are also affected. Direct sunlight is more powerful than diffused sunlight; the action is a chemical one. Ordinary sunlight is a composition of different colors and certain of these colors or rays produce the disinfecting power. The germ that causes tuberculosis, one of the hardest to destroy, is killed in a few minutes to several hours by direct sunlight; in diffused daylight it is killed in from five to seven days. The germ that causes typhoid fever may be destroyed in six hours by direct sunlight. Anthrax germs, causing sickness in cattle or sheep, are destroyed in one or two hours, influenza germs that cause colds are destroyed very rapidly. The diphtheria germ is more difficult to destroy in the sunlight, especially when coughed up with bits of membrane and this membrane becomes dried and hard on the outside, it may last for weeks in such a condition.

These organisms have all been actually killed by experiments with sunlight and diffused light in the above stated times and clearly demonstrates the importance of making use of nature's means of disinfection and fumigation.

Every room in a dwelling house should have plenty of sunlight and fresh air admitted at all times. Every person can remember of some careful housewife who draws the blind in her spare room to keep the sun from destroying carpets and furniture and who keeps the windows down tight to prevent the dust from blowing in. She only succeeds in making these rooms uncomfortable, cold, oppressive and unsanitary. No dwelling house can get too much light. There is no better means of disinfection and fumigation after infectious diseases especially measles, than to open wide the doors and windows and run the blinds up to the top. The only difficulty is that there are certain closets and corners of the room that do not get enough sunlight unless the furniture and clothing are taken out and exposed outside. Clothing should be spread on the line and left there during the whole day. The importance of sunlight and fresh air is fully recognized in dealing with the disease "tuberculosis" among cattle. In the dairy regulations of the public health department, dairies must have at least two square feet of light for each cow and a good ventilation system. In fact they are recommended to and have given an improved score. If they have four square feet of light. If we can exercise such care for the sanitary arrangement of live stock, it is much more important to make proper provision in dwelling houses.

At this time of the year outside windows should be removed and the screens put on without delay. It is also an opportune time to make provision for opening the windows at the top as well as at the bottom. This is a factor that is overlooked in this country. Where we have no other provision made for ventilation in a room, it is necessary that not only an inlet should be provided by raising the lower sash but also an outlet by lowering the upper sash.—Saskatoon Star.

Insect Destroyers

Birds That Are Especially Active in Trees and Foliage

Canada's bird visitors are rapidly returning for the warmer season, and we may again look forward to their assistance in the destruction of caterpillars and insects, so destructive to our trees.

One of the most important of these birds is the woodpecker. It feeds on larvae and small insects, which are found in crevices of the bark; securing them with its protrusible tongue. This tongue is sharp, hard at the end, has barbs directed backward, and can be extended several inches. The red-headed woodpecker, besides digging out of bark, seizes them on the wing. In the examination of over 700 stomachs of woodpeckers, animal food, mostly insects, was found to constitute 76 per cent. of the diet, and vegetable matter 24 per cent. The animal food consists largely of beetles and caterpillars, and includes many harmful species.

The chickadee is another of our most active insect destroyers. It is especially active in the vicinity of any timber or wood chopping. The birds will become very familiar, and will readily make friends. Not being equipped, as the woodpecker is, with a long bill, they take advantage of the cutting of cordwood, etc., to secure the grubs found under the bark or exposed in the cutting. As a rule, however, they feed upon the insects of the orchard, the bush or shrubbery.

The woodpecker and the chickadee are only two of the many birds which are of great service both in the city and country, and it is surely not too much to ask that people give them the necessary protection to allow them to continue their invaluable work.

Shorter Tonnage is the Prediction

When the estimates of the department of trade and commerce were taken up in the house, Sir George Foster frankly stated that during the coming season there was likely to be a considerably greater shortage of ocean tonnage than last year. It probably will be necessary, he said, to do many things we do not want to do and present avenues of trade may be interrupted.

Canada Has 50,000 Men In The Firing Line

Over 200,000 Men Still to be Recruited Here

A memorandum summarizing the work of the department of militia in connection with the war, during the past twelve months, was presented to parliament by Sir Robert Borden as a preliminary to the request for the voting of \$250,000,000 to provide the sinews of war for the coming fiscal year.

The memorandum covers reports from the chief of the general staff, the quartermaster-general, the master-general of the ordnance, the paymaster-general and the director of contracts and includes several hundred orders-in-council dealing with contracts and war operations of all kinds.

Perhaps the most interesting information given is that Canada had actually at the front, on March 18 last, about 60,000 troops or practically three complete divisions.

Also in England or in passage to England on that date, there were 44,000 troops; in Canada, there were 134,000 troops, in the West Indies there was the 35th Battalion, at Bermuda, and a company of the Canadian Royal Garrison Artillery at St. Lucia, while with the British Mediterranean expeditionary force there were three Canadian general hospitals, and three Canadian stationary hospitals.

Out of a total of effectives amounting to 240,000 there were only 60,000 troops actually in the fighting, including the permanent force, there were 13,000 men. At the present time, to complete the total authorized army of half a million, a little over 200,000 men have still to be recruited.

Of the 44,000 troops in England, about half are at Shorncliffe, as one training division, under Brig-Gen. J. C. MacDougall, while another training division is at Bramshott, under Brig-Gen. Lord Brooke.

It is intended as soon as the weather permits, to concentrate the men in training in Canada at camps for the summer, namely, at London, at Niagara, at Petawawa (with a detachment at Barrieffield), at Valcartier (including the Quebec and the Maritime Provinces men), at Camp Hughes, Man.; at Vernon, B.C., and at the Sarcee Reserve, in Alberta, near Calgary.

To transport 87,659 of all ranks, and in addition, 2,891 Montenegrins overseas during the past twelve months, has required 157 special trains, and ninety-four steamships. In addition, 17,013 horses had been sent over on eighteen steamships.

The housing of the troops in Canada for the winter months cost a total of \$853,130, while for the housing of guards, prisoners of war, the establishing of convalescent homes, etc., the cost was \$147,135. On the defences at Halifax there has been an expenditure of approximately \$145,000, and on the Quebec defences, nearly \$90,000.

The report of the paymaster-general shows that for the sixteen months ending with December 31 last, the total expenditure on war account had been \$153,000,000, of which \$118,000,000 had been expended in Canada, and \$34,600,000 in England.

Of the total expenditures approximately \$82,000,000 went for pay allowances, rations, etc.

The total expended in separation allowances is given as \$9,148,000. At the present time the monthly expenditure is up to about \$18,000,000 or considerably over half a million per day.

A High Mountain Peak

Proposed Highway to Mt. Whitney, the Highest Peak in the United States

A highway to Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, will be built if plans recommended by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce are carried out. The California mountain is 14,502 feet in the clouds, about 400 feet higher than Pike's Peak in Colorado.

The proposed road would open up wonderful scenic territory, at it would pierce the great Sequoia forest reserve for 85 miles. A preliminary estimate places the cost at approximately \$300,000. The several counties and organizations that are pushing the project are hoping for government aid, as the new highway would afford better fire protection for billions of feet of magnificent timber owned by Uncle Sam.

Surveys indicate that the summit of the towering peak could be reached by a road with a maximum grade of ten per cent.

The view from the top is pronounced unequalled in the world by those who have made the trip on horses. Death Valley, the Funeral Mountains and hundreds of lakes, streams, forests and ranges are visible. While highly desirable from a scenic viewpoint, the proposed highway is important commercially, as it would open miles of hitherto inaccessible reserves now used extensively for cattle.

Farm Land Values Increasing in U.S.

Farm land values are increasing almost by leaps and bounds. Figures made public by the U.S. department of agriculture show that values for the United States, taken as a whole, increased 25.7 per cent. in the past four years and 11.5 per cent. last year. The figures are based upon reports from the department's field agents.

The Power of God

Some Precepts Adopted for the Boy Scout Movement

A Scoutmaster once told me that one of his chief aims was "to bring boys into the presence of God."

You can never bring boys into the presence of God, because they are in that presence always.

This is one of the first things to remember when considering religion for boys.

Our Scouting is "Scouting for Boys," and when we are talking about the directly religious side of our work, we must remember it is religion for boys we are speaking about, and not the religion of elder people, which they so often think boys out to have.

It is almost too old a saying, "a boy is essentially a religious being," but it is well to remember that true religion is something that comes out of the boy's own heart.

We can, however, help the boys to realize the presence of God. There is nature study, for example, and the revelation of God through human beings and the power to resist sin. Every boy knows he has some power of this kind, but he may not realize it is the power of God.

Help your boys to realize the need of God, that he is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of their troop. Take the Scout promise, and the Scout law as absolute basis of the Scout movement. Hold these up as the highest ideal to your Scouts, and let them realize their importance. Then you will find the boys understand the need of the presence and the help of God. They will, in fact, gradually begin to understand the Christ ideal.

When you try to climb the highest mountain you need a rope to help you, and, as Scouts, when we are trying to climb to the highest ideals, we must have the help of God. The boys will understand that. If you have your court of honor and speak frankly on the ten Scout laws, the demand for the highest and strongest will come from the boys themselves.

The "Scouts Own" must be the result of the boys' religion and their desire for help. You must not have one to force religion on the boys.

There is a great battlefield of sin in which our boys must take their part, and you will find boys who are ready to take their part in this battle, and who will go down on their knees to ask for help and to thank God because their troop is doing well.

In the great war with Germany I am certain we are going to win. I cannot tell you why I am certain, but we all feel it, and perhaps the reason is that we are all determined to endure to the end.

We believe that our nation has a reserve of strength that will enable us to get up again and again, no matter how often we may be knocked down. It is just the same with Scouts and the power of God. When our Scouts seem down, or our troops seem down, we have always this wonderful power to lift them and us up again.

God will never fail us. When our boys realize there is a power which will keep them faithful to the end, it is a tremendous encouragement, but it is for us, who are officers of this great movement, to lead the way.

Bird Protection in Canada

Splendid Educational Work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds

In past years, one of the greatest obstacles encountered in the effort to secure proper protection for the wild life of Canada has been the lack of strong, organized endeavor, independent of official connection. The work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, incorporated in 1915, promises, in large measure, to remedy this difficulty. The objects of this society, stated generally, are as follows:

(a) To instruct the public regarding the importance of protecting bird life in the interests of the country by holding meetings, lectures and exhibitions.

(b) To publish and distribute literature relating to birds, and co-operate with the federal and provincial governments and regularly organized natural history societies throughout Canada in this respect; also to acquire and maintain a library.

(c) To secure legislation in behalf of bird protection in addition to existing legislation and to assist in enforcing the same.

(d) To forward the study of migration and all other matters relating to the nature of birds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the work of this society is mainly educational. It has already organized and undertaken a thorough-going campaign for the promotion of nature study in Canadian schools. The concentration of effort in this direction will, it is hoped, inculcate in the minds of the rising generation a deeper and fuller appreciation of the values, both material and sentimental, which attach to bird life than has characterized the Canadian people heretofore.

It is estimated that an acre of good fishing in the sea will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will yield in a year.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but a pound of cure is worth a ton of I-told-you-so.

By June next Australia will have sent to the war 300,000 men from a population of 4½ millions.

Lightning Rod Protection

Insurance Companies Appreciate Its Advantages to Rural Risks

An insurance authority, in speaking of the fire losses of April last, said: "Lightning has caused considerable loss during the month, especially throughout central and eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. On the 25th and 26th of the month, 34 barns and nine dwellings were damaged in Ontario, and on the 27th, 18 buildings were struck in the province of Quebec. If an enquiry were made it would doubtless be found that none of these buildings was rodless. When it is remembered that lightning loss upon farm property in Ontario and Quebec costs the insurance companies well over \$400,000 a year and that losses not covered by insurance probably amount to an equal or even greater sum, it seems strange that farmers do not more generally adopt so simple a means of protection as the lightning rod."

Much has been said and written of recent years as to the value of lightning rods as a means of fire protection. This question has especially interested insurance companies, who have to provide for the primary loss. When, however, insurance officials make such statements as that quoted above, it is apparent that only a small part of the ultimate loss is borne by them. Farmers, especially in eastern Canada, are paying this loss. True, the insurance companies collect the money from a large number and pay it over to those who suffer from lightning, but the farmers pay the price, as well as the cost of making the collection. The heavy loss by lightning must be provided for through an increased premium paid by farmers for their insurance. It is, therefore, advisable for those who must try this heavy charge to take precautions to protect property.

The data collected by United States Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies demonstrated that lightning is one of the principal causes of fire in rural districts.

Canadian farmers' mutual insurance companies are also taking a great interest in lightning losses, and almost unanimously make a reduction in premium on protected risks.

In European countries, particularly in France and Germany, all public buildings are protected; school authorities insist upon lightning rods upon all school buildings.

With a very heavy fire loss in Canada, at a time when such wastes should be reduced to the minimum, some action should be taken to protect rural property against this destructive element.

The Dairy Herd

Intelligent Selection of Dairy Cows is Necessary

Not only interest but real value attaches to the question of carefully noting the individual performance of each cow in the herd. It is only after keeping a complete record that one finds such a strange contrast as this: Of two five-year-old cows in one herd, both fresh the same day, both dried off the same week, one gave 5,454 pounds of milk and 213 pounds of fat, the other gave only 3,570 pounds of milk and 153 pounds of fat. Most probably the owner would not have taken on a bet at the beginning of the season that the one cow could bring in over twenty-two dollars more than the other, but she did.

In another section, of two cows of the same age, one gave 8,430 pounds of milk and 362 pounds of fat, but the other day gave only 1,690 pounds of milk and 67 pounds of fat. Is there a difference of eighty-eight dollars in the earning power of any two cows in your herd?

Building up a profitable dairy herd includes the selection of good individual cows. The rational method is to weigh the milk and test samples regularly for fat. Write to the dairy division, Ottawa, for information on cow-testing, so that your selection may be intelligent, so that your profits may be larger.

See if Food is Adulterated

Some simple tests for adulteration in food are given by S. Leonard Bastin in the Scientific American. Here are a few of them:

Put a small bit of butter in a teaspoon and boil it over a gas flame. Margarine crackles and sputters.

Rub dry tea leaves in a clean white cloth. Pure tea will leave no mark; dyed tea will leave a stain.

Make an almost saturated solution of sugar in water; place this in a clear glass tube and stand it in front of some print. If the sugar is pure it should be possible to read easily through the solution.

Put a bit of bread in a saucer and pour a solution of carbonate of ammonia over it. If alum is present the bread will turn black; if this bread be pure no change will take place.

Dilute a sample of jam or jelly with an equal quantity of water. Put a bit of cotton batting into it and boil for half an hour. Now try to wash out the stain. This will be easy if the jam be pure, impossible if it has been dyed.

Add a few drops of methyl aniline violet to some vinegar. If this be pure it will not change color; if adulterated it will turn blue or green.

A stately old aristocrat, on being requested by a rich and vulgar young fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," replied: "Certainly; which would you prefer—the housemaid or the cook?"

Creameries Have A Good Season

Operations of Dairy Department of Saskatchewan Government

"The best winter season we have had, considering the quantity and quality of the butter manufactured in the Co-operative Creameries," is the cheerful way in which government officials refer to the winter operations of the dairy branch of the Saskatchewan government.

It was feared by those especially interested in dairying that the enormous grain crops harvested last fall and the high prices obtainable would have a tendency to lessen the interest taken in dairying and turn the attention of farmers more towards grain growing, but actual results show that the opposite has happened.

Returns from the co-operative creameries for the past five months show a decided gain in the output of butter over the corresponding months in any previous year. The month of November shows a gain of 34 per cent. over the same month in 1914, December a gain of 77 per cent., January 84 per cent., and February 111 per cent., and March 87 per cent.

These figures demonstrate that very few farmers have abandoned dairying, but rather indicates that more farmers are turning their attention to winter dairying, or that those previously engaged are giving their cows more feed and better care.

Two new co-operative creameries are being built this spring. One at Lanigan on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Saskatoon and the other at Fiske on the Canadian Northern Railway, Saskatoon-Calgary branch. Both of these creameries have good prospects for future business and the outlook for 1916 is most satisfactory.

The Object of the Allies

From Sir Edward Grey's Speech in Parliament Defending the Blockade

Let us also bear this in mind. I do not say that we are exercising these measures of blockade the least bit more for our allies than for ourselves. If we had no allies I have no doubt we should have done precisely the same thing, and, as the house says, it is our duty to this country to do it as effectively as possible. But do not let us forget that it is our duty to our allies as well. We are in this war with allies, a war forced upon Europe after every effort had been made to find a settlement without war, which could easily have been found, either by conference, as we suggested, or by reference to The Hague tribunal, as the Emperor of Russia suggested. Prussian militarism would not have any other settlement but war. We are now in this war with our allies. I say nothing of what the actual conditions of peace will be, because those are things we must discuss with our allies and settle in common with them. But the great object to be obtained—and until it is obtained the war must proceed—is that there shall not be this sort of militarism in Europe, which in time of peace would cause the whole continent discomfort by its continual menace, and then, when it thinks the moment has come that suits itself, would plunge the continent into war.

The whole of our resources are engaged in the war. Our maximum effort, whether it be military, naval, or financial, is at the disposal of our allies in carrying on this contest. With them we shall see it through to the end, and we shall slacken no effort. Part of that effort is and must remain that, whether it be in the interests of ourselves or of our allies, in the interests of the great cause—the great transcending cause, which unites us all together, which makes us feel that national life will not be safe and individual life will not be worth living unless we can achieve successfully the object of this war—in that common cause we shall continue to exert all our efforts to put the maximum possible pressure upon the enemy, and part of that pressure must be, and continue to be, doing the most we can to prevent supplies going to or from the enemy, using the navy to its full power, and, in common with our allies, sparing nothing, whether it be military, naval or financial effort, which this country can afford, to see the thing through with them to the end.

Prairie Lumber Industry

Lumbering Industry of the Prairie Provinces of Some Importance

Although the prairie provinces are usually associated with but one pursuit, namely, farming, the forested portions give rise to a lumbering industry of importance, and, while inferior in development to those of British Columbia or the eastern provinces, are of great value to the immigrant settlement in the west. In 1913 some 188 mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta sawed approximately 250 million feet of lumber, valued at the point of manufacture at over \$4,260,000. Of this quantity, Saskatchewan forest produced approximately two-thirds, Alberta one-fifth, and Manitoba the balance. The prairie market consumes about 1,434 million feet of lumber annually. Over one-half of this comes from British Columbia (in part from the Railway Belt portion), and the remainder is supplied from northwestern Ontario, the United States, and the home forests. Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-1914.

Women Farmers in Britain Government Will Train Women in Agricultural Pursuits

"Britons are coming slowly to a realization of the country's needs," declared the Hon. Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, London, in addressing the inaugural of the Women's National Land Service Corps, which intends to undertake agricultural work during the absence at the front or in the government employ of the men of the British Isles.

Mr. Long declared that the government required co-operation of all classes, and heartily approved of the women's movement, which, he said, meant that women would now take even a larger share in the defence of the country.

"We want soldiers," said Mr. Long. "The government means to have sufficient soldiers, and we are getting them. But we also want to keep the land cultivated and obtain a maximum output, so that we may assist our overseas trade and our imperial position."

"There is a wide field open for women's activities. Women have proved themselves capable of work, which, before the war, they were thought unfitted to perform, and it is the farmers' patriotic duty not to employ a single man who can be spared for a more important occupation."

The government has announced its intention to employ a corps for the purpose of training women in agricultural pursuits.

Do Not Criticize Their Allies

But the Most Severe Reproaches for England Come From Englishmen

To read the excerpts from the English papers as published in America you would think that all the inhabitants of Britain were slackers, strikers and muddlers. As the late Charles A. Dana said: "It is not news if a dog bites a man, but it is news if a man bites a dog." The unusual attracts attention. If the Welsh miners strike, if a society composed of five hundred of the 40 million people in the British Isles declares that it is for nonresistance—that is news. It isn't news if three million Englishmen have enlisted to fight for England and are undergoing the merciless drill for ten hours a day.

The day I arrived home there were column headlines about two cases of grafting in public offices in one of the New York papers. By that criterion an outsider might have judged that every American public official was a grafter. You and I know that this is not true. Foreigners, from a glance at the newspapers, conclude that it is, and we object.

Any criticism of England in her own press the censors let through to America, but they would allow no criticism of their allies in their own press. According to the British press, no French or Russian general has ever been guilty of an error, and British generals have been guilty of little else.

"We don't care who gets the credit—what we want is to win this war," said an Englishman of the type that has a cold gray eye which seems riveted to the backbone. It struck me as a fine thought. I have heard Frenchmen say the same thing. Frederick Palmer in Collier's Weekly.

Agriculture by Motor Car

France is at Present Experimenting With Machines For Farm Work

In a reflective bit of special correspondence on French conditions during and after the war a writer in the Journal of Commerce predicts an extension of motor agriculture. He says in part:

"In French agriculture, hands and horses and oxen are alike, wanting, since war consumes both men and beasts. Accordingly, the French government station for trying agricultural machines has lately been very busy with experiments in 'motor culture.' A considerable number of motor machines, mostly of American or English make, have been tried. Of these five have been chosen for further experiment on account of their lightness and speed and other advantages. A few improvements will have to be made to adapt the machines to local exigencies, but it has been ascertained that each already does triple the work of a similar ordinary machine drawn by eight oxen."

"These machines are to be used next spring and are only a beginning of motor-culture in France. If they are to be imported into Europe, it is essential that the cost price when delivered should be reduced to as low a figure as possible. There is no question of war speculation here. There is no authority or organization to make farmers submit to such war demands; and what may become a future permanent trade will be cut short by any attempt to make more than the ordinary business profits."

"Some of these motor machines which have been chosen for further trial can be delivered in France, counting war freight, at \$1,400 apiece. Forest planting has been carried on by the Japanese for probably a much greater period than 400 years, and it is this work that gives Japan credit for having practised forestry before any other nation. As a matter of fact, however, the forests of Japan have been under real forest management less than thirty years.—Ex.

Plenty Business For Canuck Boats

One-half Great Lakes Tonnage is Now Engaged in Ocean Transportation

With over half the Canadian tonnage of the Great Lakes engaged in the coastwise trade in and around the United Kingdom and on the Atlantic coast, the balance of the fleet, comprising about 63 vessels, will be kept busy filling the large number of charters offered for the season about to open.

As a matter of fact several owners have announced that their vessels are booked for the entire season for the grain trade, while others are prepared to fall in line but are holding back for better price, consequently the vessel interests look forward to a bumper season. The different fleets will be pressed into service as soon as possible.

15 Years in Public Schools

Interesting Data Based on Report of the Minister of Education

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

The recently published report of the Saskatchewan education department for 1914 indicates that the average school year for the schools of the province consisted of 188 teaching days and that the average Saskatchewan school boy attended for 100 days during the year. The aggregate enrollment in the elementary schools amounted to 111,059. If this number be multiplied by the number of days in the average school year (188) and divided into the actual aggregate attendance (11,171,989) it will be seen that the actual attendance throughout the province was only slightly over 53 per cent. of what it would have been had all the pupils enrolled attended every day that school was open. That means that out of every 100 Saskatchewan school children 47 are absent on the average every school day.

According to the statistics quoted in "A Comparative Study of the Public School Systems, in the 48 States," prepared by the division of education in the Russell Sage foundation, no state in the American Republic has as low a percentage of attendance as Saskatchewan had in 1914. The lowest percentage in the United States occurred in Mississippi (55.8). Oregon had an attendance of 87.8 per cent. In 1910 the average number of days attendance exceeded the Saskatchewan average of 100 days in twenty-nine states of the American Union. In Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and California the average was 40 per cent. or more above ours.

A complete school year in Saskatchewan consists, theoretically, of 210 teaching days and the public school course is planned to cover eight years. Suppose a pupil could average thirty days' absence yearly and yet make his grade annually he would have to receive eight times one hundred and eighty days' instruction. If the average Saskatchewan school child, however, attends only 100 days annually it is evident that it would take him fourteen years and two months to cover the public school course at the same rate. These are startling figures and indicate very clearly the need of better attendance laws. At present more than half of all the school children of Saskatchewan are still below Grade 3.

The Imperial Ideal

Sir George Perley Speaks in London of Canadian Aspirations

Speaking at a luncheon given recently at the National Liberal club, London, in honor of representatives of the Overseas dominions, and at which Lord Crewe presided, Sir Geo. Perley, acting high commissioner for Canada, said that Canadians would not be willing to have their powers of self-government curtailed in any way. They had, in fact, been looking forward to the time when they might have something to say regarding matters of common interest to the empire—such as peace or war and foreign relations. "Our people," continued Sir George, "are proud to be doing their share, but it must be evident, when we carry our part of the burden of the empire, we should at the same time have a vote in all directions regarding matters of common concern."

"I do not wish to say anything which would appear like participation in a discussion of the fiscal questions which have aroused party controversy in England, but I may be permitted to say it seems vital that everything possible should be done to make the empire self-contained and leave us in a position to assert our economic influence. I am sure you will agree—leaving out the many questions on fiscal theory—that if a metal mined in Canada or Australia is needed as a finished product here, we certainly should keep it under our own control through its various changes. It is not consistent with our imperial dignity that it should be refined in Germany and sent back here as a finished product."

"Ever since confederation Canada had kept in view the imperial ideal. We refused to allow natural attraction toward that great republic, the United States, to draw us from our imperial connection."

You never can tell. A man may be perfectly honest and still have a different umbrella every time it rains.

Relics of Prehistoric Man

Important Discoveries Made at Rock Lake, Southern Manitoba

(By J. D. A. Evans)

At the summit of the flanks of Rock Lake, Southern Manitoba, are furnished examples of prehistoric population in the building of tumuli or barrows. A peculiar feature is likewise existent upon the lake shore immediately below the tumuli; a rock of large dimension is perceptible, and on the opposite bank another stone of similar character. In these boulders sacrificial altars are identified. The Canada West does not contain many specimens of prehistoric age; the century in which Rock Lake barrows were created, cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. Yet, from certain data present, science has conceded such as of the seventh. The tumuli are a miniature resemblance of such situated in a southern county of England; the British mounds are considered by archaeological authority as following the arrival of Julius Caesar.

A quintet of barrows are found at Rock Lake. The circumferential measurement of each is seventy-five feet; a similar width; five feet in height. At various intervals during the last two decades, investigation has been attempted, yet upon one occasion only has research been conducted upon scientific basis. Beneath the mound excavated, was discovered the skeleton of a man large in stature; a few trinkets of bone; some arrowheads. The upper portion of the barrows has been utilized as burying places by the Indians, remains of such presumably interred sixty years ago, have been unearthed together with customary articles placed with the dead by these races.

Various theories as to age of the tumuli are conjectured. The information available is that prehistoric man dwelt in Manitoba, and has bequeathed evidences of his tenure. At what date, information is forever wanting.

Woman's Place In Politics

Mrs. McClung Does Not Favor the Formation of a Woman's Party

At a political meeting in Edmonton, Mrs. McClung spoke of the suffrage movement in general and the change which had recently come in Alberta. "Now the women have come to the last ditch and in Alberta and Manitoba have crossed it, and although not much is said openly," she said, "I believe there are inward tremblings of what is going to happen."

"People are afraid, and I am not blaming them. Changes are fearsome things! Just as new doors, new avenues are opened up for women, there are new ways for them to make mistakes, but mistakes are not necessarily fatal, or none of us would be here tonight!"

Mrs. McClung made it quite plain that she did not favor the formation of a woman's party. "I can see no future for such a movement," she said. "But I can see that the great independent, unfettered body of women voters, carefully studying the questions of human and social welfare, without bias, not looking for favors, or jobs, or preference, might become a factor in shaping the policies of governments, or in forming the platform of oppositions. It is only by careful, calm, determinate study, and hard work, unselfishly given, that this can be brought about. "Women have a lot to learn, but that is nothing against them. The process is pleasant. It does not make so much difference where you are as the direction you are going? Women are now the leisure class; they have more spare time than men; for a large part of their work has been taken from them, and is done in factories. The ready-made garment has come to stay—so has the electric washer, and iron—and we are glad to say many women are anxious to use their spare time to promote public welfare."

"We may as well admit that, in our legislation human welfare has lagged behind material welfare. Women are naturally the guardians of the race—the mother's instinct is to care for, nourish, serve and the world needs mothers, and mothering as it never needed them before."

Were Captured Prisoners

Germany Not Keeping Faith With Released Prisoners

Among a batch of German prisoners who have arrived in England are two soldiers who only a few months ago were sent back from England to Germany as unfit for further service.

Both men on their arrival in England were recognized by the military authorities as having been badly wounded last summer. One of the men had actually lost an arm. In course of time the two men were, with others, sent back to Germany in exchange for British prisoners as incapacitated for further service, and it was of course never imagined that they would be seen again.

Evidently, however, the Germans are hard pressed for men, for the one armed soldier and his "incapacitated" comrade were once more sent to the trenches, where for the second time they fell into British hands.

Both men, when challenged by the military authorities at the camp to which they were sent, frankly admitted that they had been captured twice.

"Do you writings bring you returns?" "Alas, yes."

The Strength of Great Britain

Britain's Military Aid is the Wonder of France

In the course of a leading article under the title "British Evolution," the Temps, of Paris says:

"Britain, a great naval power, finds herself today a great military power, and it is not only the numerical strength of her army created in the midst of the war that excites surprise and admiration, it is, besides, the equipment in material and armament which supplies all these soldiers with the indispensable means to turn their natural bravery to good account."

After praising the organization of industries connected with the war, which, it says, extend throughout the British empire, the article continues:

"The effect of strengthening the British lines makes itself felt even in the epic battle of Verdun, by permitting numerous bodies of French troops to be spared to break the German onslaught without weakening any section of the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. The part to be taken by the British empire in this war is one of the surprises that the military administration in the United Kingdom and Colonies could not have foreseen, and that needed a particular genius to realize. The naval factor in this conflict plays a part which, despite the absence of naval combats, is not less of capital importance in the subjugation of the enemy. The British navy has rendered in this respect incalculable service."

Flax For Grain

By J. H. Drisdale, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa

As a crop likely to be quite as profitable as wheat this year may be mentioned flax. The annual consumption of flaxseed is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels on this continent. All but 2,000,000 bushels of this is used in the United States. The combined crops of seed in Canada and the United States fall usually 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 short of this amount. This extra seed is normally brought from Argentina, and is coming in at the present time.

Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat rather to flax. The cash returns per acre from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year, and about the same as they were last year. So why not try the flax and run no risk with late wheat, usually a poor crop at best?

Only clean seed should be sown, and that on clean land. A limited area of well-prepared land sown with clean seed will be more profitable than a large area of badly-prepared land on which dirty seed is used.

Well-prepared land means: (a) a good summerfallow, (b) first year stubble after summerfallow properly burned, well cultivated, sown and then harrowed, (c) other stubble land burned if possible, well ploughed, then packed, harrowed and seeded, and then packed again or rolled and harrowed.

For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money-making this year on this land such as it is not possible with any other crop. Break about three inches deep, disc as soon as broken, and so fill all openings and spaces between the furrows, and conserve moisture as well as make a solid seed-bed. Sow seed carefully before the first of June, at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Should Conserve Petroleum

What Shall We Do When the Oil is Gone is the Question Now Asked

How much petroleum there is in the United States no one knows, writes Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, in an article on "Economic Preparedness." But at the present rate of consumption—265,000,000 barrels a year—it will soon be exhausted, for the Geological Survey's maximum estimate is 23,000,000,000 barrels.

"Whatever the supply," he says, "it should not be allowed in its crude state to compete with coal as fuel. Petroleum is a priceless resource, for it can never be replaced. Trees can be grown again on the soil from which they have been taken. But how can petroleum be produced? It has taken ages for nature to distill it in her subterranean laboratory. We do not even know her process. We may find a substitute for it, but have not yet. It is practically the one lubricant of the world today. Not a railroad wheel turns without its way being smoothed by it. We can make light and heat by hydro-electric power, but the great turbines move on bearings that are smothered in petroleum. From it we get the quick exploding gas which is to the motor and the airship what air is to the human body. To industry, agriculture, commerce and the pleasures of life, petroleum is now essential."

Mother—No, Betty darling, I can't button your boots for you. Now you have a little sister you must learn to do things for yourself.

Betty—Shall I always have to do things for myself?

Mother—Yes, dear.

Betty—Then I don't flunk I shall like life.—Punch.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY
URSULA'S
HUSBANDBY
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Hello, Syd!" said the first, a thick-set young man of seven or eight and twenty, with reddish hair, a wide mouth, and outstanding ears, whose name was Brady Gane.

Paul nodded and turned to the other man.

"You here, Evans?"

Will Evans, a small, thin, consumptive-looking Welshman, with a slightly hooked nose, and small black eyes too close together, nodded with a somewhat grudging air. He had his own reasons for being less cordial to Paul than Gane was. He was a mean, shrewd little rascal, who considered that upon himself and Gane there fell the greater part of the dirty work which had to be undertaken in order to keep Syd Tomkinson, the ostensible head of their very shady firm, in the position which he declared he had to occupy in order to take full advantage of his talents and theirs.

The three men went into the cafe together, sat down at a table which they chose carefully, "for," as Will Evans said, "in these foreign holes you never know what confounded scoundrels you may be sitting next to," and proceeded to discuss their plans.

"So you've pulled it off," said Gane with a grin which displayed two rows of very uneven teeth, and made him look like a comic mask in a pantomime.

Paul shrugged his shoulders and looked bored. It was the attitude he generally assumed with his confederates, to mark the vast space there was between them.

"In a way, I have," he admitted. "But it doesn't look as if it was going to do us much good. My confounded brother-in-law was after us last night, knocking us up at the hotel and making a devil of a row with some tommy rot about me that he pretended to have picked up somewhere."

Gane's grin died away, but Evans continued to stare fixedly at Paul in a distrust which was very ill concealed.

"Well, he can't do anything now," said Gane uneasily. "These high-toned families can't take any action against themselves; and now you've married an earl's daughter, why you're as good as an earl's son, aren't you?"

"I should hope so," said Paul super-

HUSBAND SAVED
HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas. — "After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would al-



most burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

"There is much truth in the saying of the cynic, that the economical wife is a woman who never allows a crumb to fall from her husband's table without carefully picking it up and putting it in her husband's bed," says a writer in an English paper.

W. N. U. 1104

iciously. Will Evans gave an unappreciative grunt.

"Some folks fancy themselves," said he dryly.

Gane turned to him sharply. "Hold your jaw," said he. "Can't you give over for ever making yourself disagreeable? Now, too, when we've got a chance of doing well for ourselves?" He turned admiringly to Paul. "I'm sure, Syd, you look as well as any young lord, and nobody'd ever believe you're nothing but a Yankee. You carry yourself as proud as any in the land."

Will Evans was staring at Paul with a wooden face of disapproval.

"Well," said he, "when are we going to share out?"

Paul turned to him with upraised eyebrows.

"Eh?" said he.

Evans nodded almost ferociously.

"Yes," said he. "We gave you over all our shares as well as your own of that last lot—you know, the Vienna lot—for you to cut a dash with. You told us when once you'd given the things to this my Lady Tom Nobody of yours, she'd give them back for you to sell for the poor. Well, now's your time. We're the poor, so hand us over our share and have done with it."

Paul sat back and stirred his coffee gently. The other two were drinking wine, and complaining that it was not beer, but Paul was very abstemious, and never joined in the carousals of his companions.

"I don't quite understand," he said in the most civil tone. "You don't want me to demand all the jewels that I've given to my wife, and to divide them up at once, surely?"

"That's what we do expect, and what we insist upon, too," said Evans firmly. "You can make some excuse that you want to put them in a safe place while you're travelling about, and, after all, your own share is a pretty big one. We're only asking for our rights."

"Of course, of course, I quite understand. Well, it will seem rather odd to ask for them so quickly; but of course, I am at your service. If you want your share at once, you must have it."

"Why shouldn't we?" demanded Evans aggressively. "If you told the truth when you said the gal didn't care for such things. If she's a born fool, we're not."

"You'll be good enough not to speak in that tone of my wife," said Paul sharply.

The other two men exchanged a rapid glance of astonishment.

"You've changed your tone about her ladyship a bit, haven't you?" asked Evans dryly.

"Not that I know of," replied Paul, quickly.

"You told us as how you were bored to death when you were with her ladyship," went on Evans in the same tone as before.

Paul answered with decision and dignity.

"If I told you that, I ought to have added that it is my fault, not hers. I've been used to so much tagrag and bobtail that I've lost touch of decent society."

Both the other men looked astonished, and Evans scowled.

"Oh, so that's your tone, is it? We're not good enough for you now, I suppose?"

"You never were," said Paul shortly. "In a social sense, of course."

Evans half rose from his chair, angry and spiteful. But Gane pulled him down again.

"Let him alone," said he good-humouredly. "He's all right, he is. If he wasn't a bit of a toff, where should we be? I'm sure, Syd, I wish you every happiness, and the lady, too, and I only hope as she won't bore you more than what you'll bore her before you are done."

The warning had sufficient significance to displease Paul, who nodded, and said:

"Well, that's enough on that head. My domestic life is my own affair."

"Oh, no, it isn't," cried Evans. "You married this 'ere sprig of aristocracy so as to get a footing in big houses, didn't you, so as to play our game?"

"That'll do. Not so loud," said Gane nervously.

Paul rose to his feet.

"When do you want the things?" he asked shortly.

"Oh, just when your lordship pleases," said Evans, with mock humility. "It ain't for the likes of us to dictate to your lordship. At the same time, if your lordship was to find himself in the Palais Royal this afternoon, somewhere about five—with what your lordship and your lordship's ladyship can spare in the way of diamonds and such like, we should be humbly obliged."

"Don't be a silly ass, Will," said Gane.

Paul smiled good humouredly. "All right," said he. "I'll be there. We'll find some place where we can have a talk and a share out."

And while the three rogues were thus making their plans, Lady Ursula had been receiving a visitor none the less welcome for being unexpected.

Paul had not been gone more than half an hour when Lord Eastling

drove up to the hotel, and went at once to the private sitting room occupied by the bride and bridegroom.

He had found out that his sister was alone, and he expressed his thankfulness the moment he entered.

"Thank Heaven!" he said in a low voice, as he came in and shut the door. "I've got you all to myself. Where is that rascal?"

Lady Ursula resisted him as he tried to give her an affectionate kiss. "Tom," she said, "you mustn't talk like that to me. Paul is my husband. I don't believe a word against him, and I know you won't either when you've had time to make full inquiries."

Lord Eastling heard her in silence. There was a pause, and then he made up his mind.

"All right," he said simply. "I'll say nothing about him. Nothing. Where is he? I suppose I may ask that."

"He's gone out to send some telegrams. What are you staying in Paris for?"

"I had to see you again before going back. Since I can do nothing, I shall start for England this afternoon. There's just one thing I must ask you to do first, though."

"What is it, Tom?"

"Payne gave you some handsome jewellery as a marriage present?"

"Yes."

"Have you got it with you?"

"Yes."

"I want you to let me take it back to England with me."

"I shall be very glad if you will, Tom. I told Paul that it was absurd to carry such valuable jewellery about with us, especially as, by his wish, I've brought no maid with me. I told him that our mother always has hers locked up in the strongroom, or at the bank."

"Of course. Well, give it to me, and I'll take it back home with me."

(To be Continued)

No Cause to Complain

The work of the navy is silent, but it is nevertheless the commanding fact of the war. It is upon that work that the whole strategy of the allies is based, and we can conceive of no greater injustice to the navy and of more serious disservice to our cause than to suggest that in establishing our command of all the seas of the world our sailors are unemployed. If Germany concedes us the seas without a challenge, of what have we to complain?—London Daily News.

"Mike," said Pat, "how do yez tell the age of a fowl?"

"O! can always tell by the teeth," shot back Mike.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Pat. "But a fowl ain't got no teeth!"

"No," admitted Mike, "but O! have."

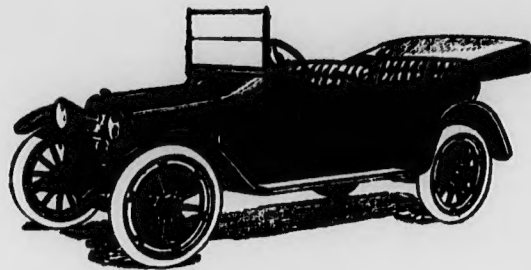
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The beef of a whole bullock is required to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. You can safely reduce butchers' bills if you use Bovril in soups and stews. But—it must be Bovril, in the Bovril bottle. No substitute will do. The strength and nourishment of Bovril cannot be compressed into cheap cubes.

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This model was designed and built by us, especially to meet the requirements of Canadian farmers.

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Has genuine leather upholstery, hair filling and deep spring cushions.

Has electric starting and lighting system—vacuum feed—is furnished complete to the smallest detail.

Remember "Every One A Six" and that the McLaughlin Co.'s 47 years' experience in business with Canadian Farmers is behind every car.

"Well, if that Watson isn't the most conceited, self-satisfied, self—"

"Yes, I've heard you say something of that kind before. What's started you off this time?"

"He's just sent a telegram of congratulations to his mother."

"Well—?"

"Today's his birthday."

Employer—Well, what did he say when you called to collect that bill?

Clerk—That he would break every bone in my body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again.

Employer—Then go back at once and tell him he can't frighten me by his violence.

Rankin—You can't beat the foibles of the newly rich.

Phyle—Now, what's the matter? "Remember Freddy Ford?"

"Certainly."

"He inherited a big fortune last week, and now he is trying to have his name legally changed to Limousine."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

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Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

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Send for prize list to:

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Judicial Sale

PURSUANT to the Order Nisi and Final Order for sale made by the Master in Chambers in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, No. 2354, in a certain action there will be offered for sale by public auction by George B. Sexsmith, Auctioneer, in front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury on Saturday, the 17th of June, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:

Lots 8 to 14 inclusive in Block J, according to a plan of part of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Didsbury 2678-H."

The land will be offered for sale subject to the reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser at the time of sale is to pay down 10% of the purchase price to the plaintiff's solicitors and the remainder of the purchase price is to be paid to the Clerk of this Honourable Court at Calgary as follows:

15% in Ninety days without interest.
25% in one year from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.
25% in two years from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.
25% in three years from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.

In all other respects the conditions of sale approved by the Master will apply.

The plaintiffs are informed that there is situate upon the property a stone building used as a flour mill and grain elevator and office and a one and a half story house and barn. The buildings are all in good condition and there is a spur from the Canadian Pacific Railway affording trackage facility to the elevator and mill.

Certain machinery situate in the elevator and flour mill, which is subject to a lien given to the Goldie & McCullough Company Limited, is not included in the property offered for sale.

For further particulars apply to PATTERSON & MACDONALD, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, Calgary, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 18th day of May, 1916.

"LAURENCE J. CLARKE"
Clerk of the Court.
Approved
"L. F. Clarry"
Master in Chambers.

Coming!

— to the —
OPERA HOUSE

June 2nd and 3rd

(Friday and Saturday nights)

Special Matinee, Saturday Afternoon

The six reel feature

"The White Feather"

Or the Man Who Stayed at home
The first drama from the present war

This is acknowledged to be the best and only production from the present war and has been secured at a great cost.

Also a special reel of CHARLIE CHAPLIN, the greatest mirth maker in the picture world.

Prices 50c and 25c

What might have been a serious ending to a boyish prank happened at Chambers drug store on the evening of May 24th. Some young lads and lassies had been buying fireworks in the store, one of the girls carrying a large cracker under her arm; a lad came along behind her and lighted the business end of the cracker and then things started to happen. The girl lost her presence of mind and started to run around the store until Mr. Chambers caught her and took the dangerous thing, which had become entangled in her clothing, away and threw it out of doors from which he is suffering with a pair of badly burned hands.

AROUND THE TOWN

Dr. J. L. Clarke was a visitor at Edmonton over the week end.

Mrs. B. E. Spink, Mrs. G. Anderson and Mrs. A. F. Cowitz will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday.

At a meeting of the Didsbury band held recently it was decided to postpone their sports day until later on in the summer.

Ray Dowdell who was formerly an assistant at the C. P. R. depot here and was promoted to the agency at Piapot, Sask., has received a further promotion and is now in charge of the depot at Irvine, Alta.

Miss M. Bauer announces that for the first two weeks in June she will have a big reduction sale on all trimmed hats. Come early and choose one before they get picked over. M. Bauer, Milliner, next door to Nixon's jewelry store.

There is considerable riding of bicycles on the sidewalks being done which is against the law, and also makes it dangerous to pedestrians, as well as injuring the walks. It would be well for those transgressing to take warning before further steps are taken by the authorities to stop this practice.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Geo. Smith on Thursday afternoon, June 8th, at 2 p.m. A paper, entitled "What we have to be thankful for," by Mrs. C. Deardrick, and another, "Neighbourliness," by Mrs. H. Rieber, will be read. All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

The trees and shrubs received from the C.P.R. have all been planted in the park but there were only enough shrubs to complete the west side. However it is hoped that enough can be secured next year to finish the north and south sides. It will now be up to the citizens to help keep this little spot in shape as the finances of the town will not permit of too much money being spent on its upkeep.

A great many people in the district will remember Mr. and Mrs. Walter Miner who resided here a few years ago. Word has just been received of the death of their little son Russell who was ten years of age. The little fellow was accidentally hit by a baseball club near the right temple a few days before Easter and despite all that could be done for him he passed away a few days after. This is the third son that they have lost. Mr. and Mrs. Miner are living at Waterford, Ont.

A distinguished visitor will be in Didsbury on Friday next in the person of Dr. C. H. Lloyd, of London, Eng., who is coming here to examine the pupils of Miss Freda Sweet, the pianist. Dr. Lloyd has had a large experience in musical circles, having held the appointments as organist of Gloucester and Oxford Cathedrals and instructor in music at Eton College. He also held the position of President of the Royal College of Organists for three years as well as being President of the Oxford University Musical Club. He is a noted composer not only of instrumental music but also of vocal music as well. The pupils to be examined by him will be honored by having such a prominent musician for their examiner.

In Memoriam

Two deaths occurred within a short time of one another in the latter end of last week, one was Mrs. Wm. Newton the other Mrs. J. L. Chandler.

The death of Mrs. Newton occurred on Wednesday night, and although she had been very ill for some months the end came rather suddenly at last. Mrs. Newton came here from England with her husband about eight years ago.

Outside of her husband there are no immediate friends or relatives in this country to mourn her loss. Mr. Newton, who is a valued member of the town's working force will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in his bereavement.

A wreath of flowers donated by the town was to have been here on Saturday morning but through some error did not reach here till the afternoon's train just after the funeral.

Mrs. J. L. Chandler, of Westerdale, had been taken to Calgary on the Saturday before her death to undergo an operation but unfortunately death resulted on Thursday last as stated. Mrs. Chandler came to Alberta with her husband and children from Iowa 13 years ago, settling in the Westerdale district. Besides her husband, Mrs. Chandler leaves three children to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother, one daughter Mrs. L. V. Swingle, and two sons, Lloyd and Lawrence. She has left a large circle of friends in her district, because of her unfailing sympathy and helpfulness to others, who will miss her, and Mr. Chandler and family has the entire sympathy of their community in their loss.

Both funerals took place on Saturday afternoon last and were conducted by Rev. R. G. Edwards of the Baptist church. The services for Mrs. Newton were held at her late residence while those of Mrs. Chandler were held at the Baptist Church, a large number of friends and sympathisers attending both services.

Born

BURKE—On Monday, May 22nd, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Burke, Carstairs, a daughter, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Haider.

Notice To Contractors

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of June 15th, 1916, for the erection of a addition and certain alterations to Springside school No. 648 situated on the N. W. 1/4 33 31 25.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Pioneer office, Didsbury, or at the office of the Secretary-treasurer.

A certified cheque equal to 10% of amount of tender to accompany tender, or in lieu of cheque, an approved bond, equal to 15% of amount of tender may be accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.,
Didsbury

Constipation--
the bane of old age is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the stomach, and break the constipation and bowels just as it is natural.



CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablet at night and the next morning, and the bowels will be regular, and the stomach and bowels just as it is natural.



Women's best friend.

From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablet at night and the next morning, and the bowels will be regular, and the stomach and bowels just as it is natural.

All druggists, etc., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 15

Card of Thanks

I wish to take this means of thanking all the friends, who so kindly assisted me both during the illness and at the death of my beloved wife Margaret, especially the officials of the town for the wreath of flowers as well as their kind assistance rendered.

WM. NEWTON



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary. J. R. GOOD, W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.